HUMAN EVENTS Supplement—"Tax Freedom Day—April 16, 1962"— is now available. Focusing attention on the mounting costs of government, this special supplement is indispensable in fighting the battle against higher taxes and greater spending. See ad on page 253 in Section VI of this issue.

Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 14 — April 7, 1962 — Section 1 — News

LIBERAL PAPERS: *Hot campaign issue* ....(237)

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TARIFFS: *More Common Market questions* (239)

Democrats' Soft Underbelly: Not only liberal Democrats on Capitol Hill, but also the Democratic High Command, show great alarm about the GOP drive to stigmatize them as the "surrender" party.

Republican National Chairman William E. Miller, who for many months has criticized "soft-on-communism" aspects of the Kennedy foreign policies, now has spread his proof that the Administration, in both Congress and the executive branch, has a dangerous element bent on total appeasement. The proof, which has shocked the country, is the existence of a group called the Liberal Project and a book, *The Liberal Papers* (excerpts from which appeared in HUMAN EVENTS in last week's issue).

This volume has been described by Senator Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) as "Our American Munich," containing as it does extensively formulated details of US appeasement. Dirksen said: "Chamberlain surely never did as much for Hitler as is proposed here under the name of liberalism to be done for Khrushchev and Mao."

GOP House Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said the book proposed "that the United States back out of Asia and Europe with our hands up."

Not only in Washington, but across the country, reaction against the program of the "surrender-bund" increases. Professor Raymond Moley remarked in the New York *Herald Tribune*: "The whole thing is a craven design for surrender . . . It would seem that the President should be even more concerned about repudiating his own extremists than he has been in attacking the extremists of the Right."

The Chicago *Tribune* attacked the book as "The Democrats' Manual of Appeasement," and added: "One thing may be said of those 'right-wing extremists' who are always being denounced by Democratic 'liberals.' They aren't working overtime to sell out a defenseless America."

Summit: President Kennedy will go to a summit conference with Khrushchev some time late in May or early June—according to Diplomatic Row in Washington. The Hidden Persuader is said to be Prime Minister Macmillan, who has trotted out much the same argument as used by his predecessor, Anthony Eden, in 1955 when he scared Eisenhower into going to the summit in Geneva. Eden frightened the American President by saying that unless Ike went to a summit in Geneva, Eden's Conservatives would lose the elections to the Labor Party—then led by arch-appeaser and socialist Aneurin Bevan.

The 1955 summit was a disaster for the West and led to further appeasement. The British Conservative leadership, after winning the elections, became more appeasement-minded under Macmillan.

Diplomatic Row claims that JFK has fallen for Macmillan's wiles principally because the British Prime Minister has valuable allies in the White House group of advisers which is hell-bent on appeasement.

Reapportionment Decision: The liberal crepe hangers in the Washington press corps have been calling the Supreme Court's March 26 legislative reapportionment decision very bad news for the Republican Party. The Court ruled, six to two, that federal courts may entertain lawsuits aimed at forcing states to allot seats in their legislatures in fair ratio to population.

The liberal argument, also voiced by Democratic officials, is that any forthcoming reapportionment will take seats away from Republicans representing rural areas (such as some parts of the Midwestern farm belt) and place them in urban areas tending to go Democratic.

Conservatives widely agree that the Supreme Court's decision to allow federal courts to interfere in state election processes is wrong from the standpoint of constitutional doctrine.

But from the practical political angle the decision is seen as rather a boost for the GOP and not the severe setback envisioned by liberal pundits.

The Republican newsletter, *Battle Line*, points out that the most under-represented areas in the nation —and consequently those which figure to gain most through court-ordered reapportionment—are the burgeoning suburban areas of the nation. Most of these areas tend to vote Republican, it is pointed out, with 23 of the country's 35 largest suburban counties going GOP in 1960.

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With growing suburban strength in such key states as New York, California, Illinois and Ohio, *Battle Line* notes, the Republicans should tend to gain when these areas receive more representation.

"In the South," points out *Battle Line*, "the strong centers of Republicanism are in the big cities plus their suburban areas. Of 11 big cities (over 300,000 population) in the South, the Republican ticket carried seven in 1960. And it is in the Democratic South where under-representation of the metropolitan areas is most pronounced."

Also, congressional voting analyses, such as the Americans for Constitutional Action's *Index*, show that conservative Southern Democrats are quite often less conservative than Republicans, whether from the North or South.

Back to 1934: The President is asking for authority to spend $600 million on public works after his spokesmen pointed to the rising rate of unemployment. Veteran observers believe that political considerations have inspired this move and their memories prompt them to draw a parallel with Franklin D. Roosevelt and his tactics in 1934—which were aimed at winning the congressional elections that fall (the only off-year congressional elections since 1932 in which an incumbent Administration did not suffer a net loss in seats).

In February, 1934, Congress appropriated $950 million for continuance of the Civil Works Administration (CWA) under the famous Harry L. Hopkins, to whom was attributed the remark, "spend and spend, and elect and elect." Times were hard that year and the money distributed undoubtedly did afford some relief to the distressed. But some aspects of the public works program and the way it was conducted drew the satirical epithet, "leaf raking."

The Democrats gained nine seats in the House and nine in the Senate. Historians record that neither CWA, nor its successor, WPA, solved the unemployment problem under the "FDR Depression."

It is noticed that the Democrats in their propaganda recently have been boasting that they will make gains in the congressional elections next fall —with some reminders of the outcome in the '34 elections. Obviously, the line of Democratic thinking is "Back to 1934."

Foreign Aid: The House Foreign Operations and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee has reportedly turned up evidence that American foreign aid has developed a Soviet hospital and radio station in the Southeast Asian country of Cambodia.

The 500-bed hospital, built with American cement, is one of the most important Soviet showpieces in all Southeast Asia, according to subcommittee investigators. The radio station, where American dollars supposedly built the studio, is a direct arm of Soviet propaganda. (The only showpiece Americans have in Cambodia, said one investigator, is a broken-down asphalt road which was a giant boondoggle.)

Evidence that American aid had gone into the construction of Soviet projects in Cambodia in flagrant violation of the law was brought to the attention of American officials more than three years ago by a government employe, Jerry M. Jackis.

Jackis' superiors, however, refused to investigate his allegations—made at the time in the form of a written report. Testimony, in fact, reveals that his immediate superior, Harlin F. Haas, became angry at Jackis' report and gave him the lowest rating Jackis had ever gotten in his government career. Not only did Haas admit to subcommittee chairman Porter Hardy (D.-Va.) that he was miffed, but said he saw nothing particularly wrong with American aid beefing up the Soviet hospital since it was "certainly helping the economy." (Jackis was fired in January and Haas is being considered for promotion.)

Aid officials admit that American aid may be building similar Soviet projects in 18 other countries.

Satevepost: The big "press event" of the past week was the announcement that *The Saturday Evening Post* will come out hereafter only 45 times a year instead of 52—in short, the great weekly dating from the 18th Century is no more. How long it will continue at the 45-times-a-year schedule is the subject of debate in the publication trade.

The next step might be to go fortnightly like *Look*. A number of factors have forced this bitter decision—such as the growth of TV advertising, etc. But the two following points are also made:

(1) Curtis Publishing Company, which gets out *Satevepost, Ladies Home Journal* and other magazines, is having serious financial trouble. News accounts reveal that the proposed increase in postal rates in the House Post Office Bill will cost Curtis over $6 million a year. This would greatly swell the present heavy deficit which precipitated its decision.

These new proposed rates are endangering serious-minded publications—of both the Right and the Left—and some may be forced to quit if and when the rates provided in the House-passed bill are put into effect. (The Senate has not yet acted on the bill.) As liberal columnist Marquis Childs commented, the irony is that magazines devoted to sex and violence will not be affected by the postal increases. They do not go through the mails, but are sold on newsstands.

(2) The *Satevepost* announcement included a shift in the editorship of the old magazine. Editor Robert E. Fuoss has resigned after less than three months in the job. Fuoss, a militant liberal and a Kennedy supporter, filled the columns of the magazine with pro-New Frontier propaganda—a sharp change from the editorial stance of his conservative predecessor. What is certain is that the "liberal format" of Fuoss did the failing *Satevepost* no good; many think it damaged the formerly conservative publication.

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Robert Kennedy vs. the Communists: Senator John Tower (R.-Tex.) has accused Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy of "failure . . . to vigorously enforce provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950" under which the Supreme Court has ordered the Communists to register with the Justice Department and submit to other administrative procedures.

"[I have] studied the outline of the steps taken [by the Department]," said Tower, "[but] I do not conclude that the efforts by the Department of Justice have been characterized by diligence or prosecutive zeal."

The Communist Party, said Tower, was indicted December 1, 1961, for failure to register. Although, said the Senator, he assumed the Department did not secure such an indictment until it was prepared at that moment to prosecute diligently, "I learn from the local press that trial of the indictment is 'off indefinitely.'"

The Internal Security Division of the Justice Department was set up in July, 1954, said Tower, and surely it must have been informed about how to proceed immediately against the Communists. Only two Communists out of a known 10,000, Tower noted, have had any action taken against them.

Perhaps, said the Texas Senator, the Attorney General's belief that the Communists "do not have any power or following" is the reason for the laxness in vigorously prosecuting the Communist enemy.

Snow Job: The story by Stewart Alsop in *The Saturday Evening Post* that President Kennedy had evolved a "grand strategy" to defeat the Communist monolith smacked more of a snow job on America's grass roots tired of Administration appeasement than a threat to Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Alsop's comment, that the Administration has decided to abandon the doctrine of never launching a "first strike" against the Soviet Union, has a particularly strange odor about it.

Military men point out that Kennedy—Alsop to the contrary—has, in fact, gone far beyond the previous Administration in assuring the Russians we will never strike first. As HUMAN EVENTS has disclosed in previous issues, Walt Whitman Rostow, the present chief of the State Department's Policy Planning Council, advised President Kennedy to get rid of certain "first-strike" weapons in our defense arsenal (specifically manned bombers, such as the B-70) after disarmament talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Kuznetsov in November, 1960. ("First-strike" weapons are those which, the Soviets allege, could not survive a Russian rocket attack and therefore would be of value only if the US decided to launch a "first strike" against the Soviets.)

President Kennedy's defense message in 1961 reverberated with Rostow's advice, and, as reported by the Chicago *Sun-Times*, was written specifically to ease Soviet fears about America's ever launching a first strike. The President's message, in fact, specifically stressed that the US was "not creating forces for a first strike against any other nation . . ."

Moreover, Charles Bohlen, an adviser on Russian policy, inserted Communist phraseology into the message to assure the Soviets we meant them no harm. Also certain weapons, specifically the B-70, were deleted from the defense message since they were considered "first-strike" weapons by the Soviets.

Political Patronage: Senator Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.) has charged that the government-operated General Aniline and Film Corporation has recently given lucrative, paying jobs to personal friends of the President and his brother.

In a recent speech from the Senate floor, Curtis pointed out that General Aniline had switched its big-paying advertising account to a firm employing a close personal friend of the President. Curtis identified the friend as K. Lemoyne Billings, Vice-President of Lennen and Newell, a New York advertising firm, and a "very close personal friend of President Kennedy's" since they were classmates at the Choate School, in Wallingford, Connecticut.

Curtis also charged that an accounting firm with which Carmine Bellino is now associated has secured business from General Aniline. Bellino worked with Robert Kennedy on the Senate rackets committee and has been a consultant to the White House. The accounting firm, Wright, Long and Company, replaced the Arthur Anderson Company which had performed accounting services for Aniline since 1942.

The Nebraska Senator pointed out that Aniline has become a political plum where business "finds its way to the faithful."

Actually, said Curtis, the basic evil of this whole situation is that the government continues to operate a "competitive industry which boasts assets of $170 million" which, Curtis suggests, should be returned to private enterprise or liquidated.

JFK's Trade-and-Tariffs Bill: Those businessmen who have fallen for the Administration's line that passage of the bill will lower European tariffs have "another think coming." (See the *Wall Street Journal* attack on the bill in Section V.) Peter J. Kumpa, staff correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, covered the European Community's (Common Market) Council of Ministers meeting on March 23 and reported that "American exporters will be faced with a higher Common Market tariff wall next year"; the increase in its tariffs against goods from countries other than the six Common Market countries would amount to 30 per cent.

Chester E. Dempsey, Wisconsin State Senator: "As State Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature, I serve on several important committees. Since I have been reading HUMAN EVENTS I find it much easier for me to keep posted on the goings-on around the country, and I no longer have to read so many newspapers and magazines."

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Disappointment for American exporters—but also for European exporters: On March 19, the White House ordered a sharp increase in US tariffs on woolen carpets and glass, the bulk of which come from Belgium. *Barron's* financial weekly commented on the way the Administration jockeys for votes to support its trade bill: "Thereby, in the apt words of an observer, it won the support of 12 states at the expense of only one small ally."

But this cynical quest for votes in Congress may backfire. The US recently concluded a new reciprocal trade pact with the Common Market, of which Belgium is an important member. The Belgians are infuriated with the hike in our tariffs against them and other members are not reassured. "To spring higher imports on the EEC (Common Market) right now strikes many Europeans as sharp practice, if not an outright breach of faith."

Hence the fate of the US agreement with the Common Market—which must be ratified by the various parliaments—remains in doubt.

Reinforcement of GOP: Senate Republicans rejoiced last week when the key Senate Republican Policy Committee named as new Staff Director a veteran Capitol Hill expert—David Shea Teeple. This Committee is charged with doing valuable research work for all GOP Senators, in addition to supplying weekly reviews of the Republican policy on many current issues.

It is expected that Teeple will energize the staff's work—a necessary mission as many Senators have criticized its performance in recent years.

Teeple has had a wide range of experience on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, and brings varied skills and knowledge to his new position. He is a native Washingtonian, a college graduate with two degrees (B.S. and M.A.), a country-wide lecturer, author of a number of books (including *Atomic Energy: A Constructive Proposal,* 1955) and many articles on political and scientific topics. (He is an expert on atomic problems.) He has contributed a number of articles to HUMAN EVENTS, one of which, "The Boss Is Baffled," in 1956, drew unprecedented reader interest. He had a distinguished World War II record—rising from private to captain in the Counter Intelligence Corps.

Teeple served as Deputy Director of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, as special consultant to the late Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.) on the Senate Appropriations Committee and special consultant to the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

He also served as special consultant to the Comptroller General of the United States, as assistant to the Inspector General of the US Air Force (under Secretary Stuart Symington) and as special assistant to Admiral Lewis Strauss when the latter was Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Recently Teeple has lectured all over the country and he welcomes hearing from his listeners.

Off the Air: Martha Rountree—a distinguished radio commentator and co-author (with Lawrence Spivak) of the famous *Meet the Press* show who has been heard on stations WGMS in Washington and WOR in New York City—has left the air after three years. Informed sources here in the capital and in New York say that Miss Rountree, whose radio program often markedly disagreed with official Administration policy, was forced off because of liberal pressure.

The Washington *Star's* TV columnist gave additional weight to this thesis when he reported on March 20 that a station spokesman for WGMS said that, while Miss Rountree's program sparked interest, it stirred too much "enmity" to be of value. Her admirers who protest the action or seek a sponsor are wiring Tom O'Neil, head of RKO General, Inc., in New York.

Capitol Camera: Under Secretary of State George W. Ball in a speech last week indirectly replied to a verbal assault on the UN by Senator Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), in which Jackson not only took a swipe at the UN but made heavily implied criticisms of Adlai Stevenson. Ball, a Stevenson protege, eulogized the UN, thereby defending his former mentor. The speech, evidently cleared through the White House, also indicated the President had changed his mind, since he originally said he saw no reason to disagree with Jackson's attack on the UN.

• Farm Journal, *one of the nation's leading agricultural magazines, conducted a poll among more than* 50,000 *of its subscribers as to their attitude toward the New Frontier's Freeman farm plan. The result: only four per cent favored Freeman's compulsory quota program.*

• Chester Bowles turned beet-red at the National Press Club recently during his report to the club on his six-week tour of Asia. Bowles, when asked why he didn't find time to visit Free China during his trip, stammered weakly he just couldn't fit it into his schedule. What compounded Chester's embarrassment was that the Chinese Ambassador was seated next to him.

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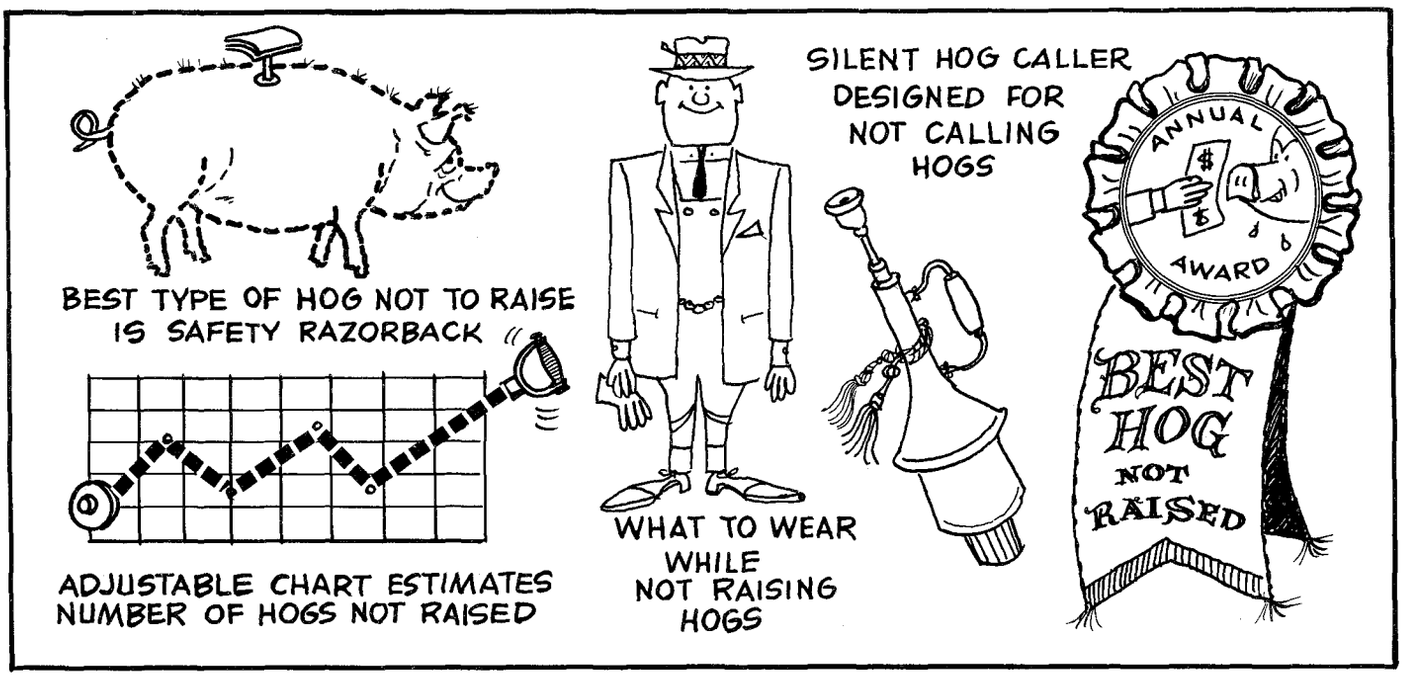
How to Bring Home the Bacon by Not Raising Hogs . . .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ADJUSTABLE CHART ESTIMATES NUMBER OF HOGS NOT RAISED
WHAT TO WEAR WHILE NOT RAISING HOGS
SILENT HOG CALLER DESIGNED FOR NOT CALLING HOGS
ANNUAL
AWARD
BEST HOG NOT RAISED

The following letter was sent to Senator Goldwater, read before Congress and entered into the Congressional Record on September 16, 1961:

Dear Mr. Senator:

My friend Bordeaux over in Pima County received a $1,000 check from the Government this year for not raising hogs. So I am going into the not-raising-hogs business next year. What I want to know is, in your opinion, what is the best kind of hogs not to raise? I would prefer not to raise Razorbacks, but, if there is no other good breed to not raise, I will just as gladly not raise Berkshires or Durocs.

The hardest work in this business is going to be in keeping an inventory of how many hogs I haven't raised. My friend Bordeaux is very joyful about the future of this business. He has been raising hogs for more than 20 years and the best he ever made was $400 until this year, when he got $1,000 for not raising hogs. If I can get $1,000 for not raising 50 hogs, then I will get $2,000 for not raising 100 hogs.

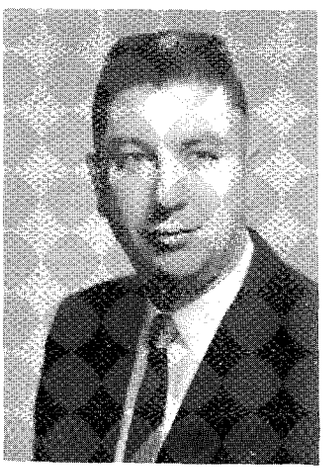
I plan to operate on a small scale at first, holding myself down to about 4,000 hogs, which means I will have $80,000. Now, another thing: These hogs I will not raise will not eat 100,000 bushels of corn. I understand that you also pay farmers for not raising corn. So will you pay me anything for not raising 100,000 bushels of corn not to feed the hogs I am not raising? I want to get started as soon as possible as this seems to be a good time of the year for not raising hogs.

(Signed)
HIRAM HOGWASH

P.S. Can I raise 10 or 12 hogs on the side while I am in the not-hog-raising business . . . just long enough to get a few sides of bacon to eat?

Upon reading this letter, Alan Bryan, President of Teacher Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas, decided to promote "Not Raisin' Hogs" Chapters. Already he has had inquiries from nearly 10,000 persons in every section of the country.

Bryan is Roving Editor of HUMAN EVENTS.



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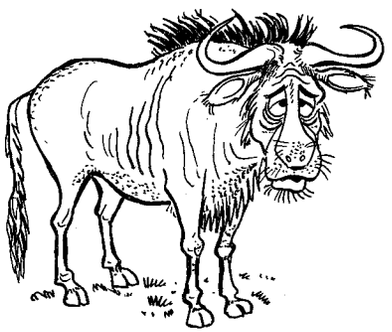

GNU—a nearly extinct, vicious, African wild beast, whose downward curved horns are directed laterally instead of forward. It is reputed never to learn from harsh experience.

GREAT SEAL

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'Teddy' for the Senate?

By WALTER TROHAN

DURING THE 1960 Presidential campaign, Republican quipsters said that if the Democrats won, it would be Jack Kennedy for eight years, Bobby for the next eight years and then it would be Teddy and 1984. The reference was, of course, to *1984,* the late George Orwell's ominous novel of the police state, as well as to the President's younger brothers.

Last month, the quip began to assume disturbing prophetic overtones for Republicans, if not for the nation, as Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for senator from Massachusetts. The announcement came less than three weeks after his 30th birthday, the required minimum age for a senator.

Robert F. (Bobby) Kennedy at the age of 36 already has a firm foothold on the political ladder as a Cabinet member, being his brother's Attorney General. In the conduct of his office and his world-wide travels he is seen as building himself up for consideration in 1968.

IF ANYONE believes President Kennedy when he says he will not work for his brother in the primary campaign against Edward J. McCormack, Jr., Massachusetts Attorney General and nephew of Speaker John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.) he can go in the corner and stand on his head. It took effort on the part of the President and newspapermen at his press conference to keep their faces composed when he said he will remain aloof.

"I will not take part in that primary except to vote in the primary in September," he said, "My brother is carrying this campaign on his own."

Everyone in the room knew that the President had maneuvered the appointment of his college roommate, Benjamin A. Smith, II, to keep the Senate seat warm for Teddy. Smith got the President's former post because he promised to relinquish it when Teddy came of age.

And everyone knew that the President had demonstrated himself not above deception about senatorial races in the Bay State. In 1958, when he was re-elected to the Senate as a necessary hurdle toward the Presidency, Kennedy reported he didn't spend a cent on his re-election campaign. Yet, his campaign headquarters occupied an entire floor in Boston. Very likely the bills were footed by the President's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, the big angel of the Presidential campaign, who no doubt will do well by Teddy.

No doubt the President knew at his press conference, if many reporters did not, why Teddy was running for the Senate from Massachusetts instead of beginning as the President did by running for Congress or by trying for governor. Teddy has been doing some nimble verbal footwork in dodging the real reason for not beginning by running for the House.

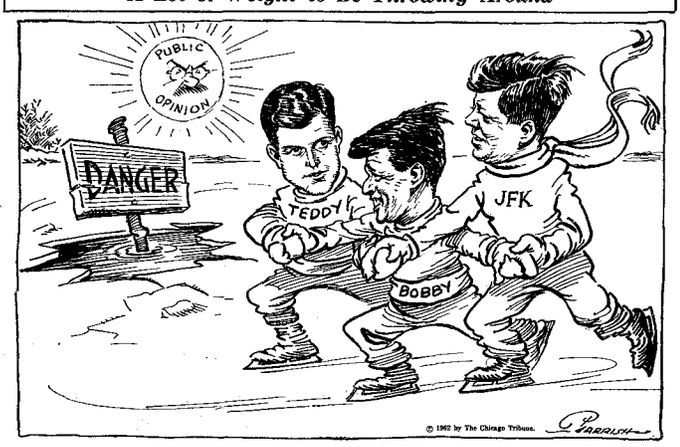
The cold fact is that Teddy hasn't the residential qualifications for either a House or gubernatorial contest. The Massachusetts laws require six years of voting residence in the state and he was away at law school. The law is more liberal on running for the Senate.

BROTHER BOBBY added to the ridiculousness of the situation by saying that because he is in a nonpolitical Cabinet job he can work for Teddy in the primary. From his nonpolitical Cabinet job, which he won by managing his older brother's Presidential campaign, Bobby actually runs the Democratic National Committee, according to informed Democrats.

Teddy, not to be outdone by his older brothers, has made his own contribution to the ridiculous. He has indicated opposition to the President's stand on school aid, by supporting aid to parochial schools, which stand can be expected to attract votes among the Bay State Catholics.

If Teddy wins, and it must be conceded the family knows how to spend to win elections, it will be because he will ride high, wide and handsome on the coattails of his brothers and the purse of his father.

A Lot of Weight to Be Throwing Around



Formula for Political Success

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

To be as cunning as the fox and as strong as the lion was Machiavelli's requirement for a successful political leader, and he goes on to say:

"But it is necessary to disguise this character well, and to be a great feigner and dissembler . . . one who deceives will always find those who allow themselves to be deceived."

These passages are so remindful of certain Democratic Presidents that it would seem very fitting for the Democrats to honor Machiavelli. The same passages are so suggestive of what the Republicans would like to do (but continually fail at doing) that there is a case for their honoring Machiavelli.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Congresswoman Katharine St. George (R.-N. Y.): "One of the most astute politicians ever to sit in the White House once said: 'Give me the ten biggest cities and you can have the rest of the country.' Mr. Kennedy is going him one better; he is going to get all the cities, great and small. The whole idea is simply another 'power grab.' "

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City.....**Zone**.....**State**.....

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Box Score on Individual Liberty

What Freedoms Have You Lost?

Scorekeepers

Howard Buffett—Republican Member, US House of Representatives, 78th, 79th, 80th and 82nd Congresses.

Samuel B. Pettengill—Democratic Member, US House of Representatives, 72nd, 73rd, 74th and 75th Congresses.

* * *

HOW FARES the American citizen in the age-old struggle between individual freedom and bondage to an all-powerful state? Can the American in 1962 defend his God-given freedoms against moves by the government to nullify them? In what direction are we headed in America? No other issues transcend the importance of these questions.

The best way this situation can be presented quickly and understandably is through a box-score comparison between the United States and Russia. The scorecard records conditions 30 years apart in both the United States and Russia.

Ten major characteristics of a free land have been included. The box score gives the state of the indicated freedoms in each nation in 1931 and again in 1961. Where data for these two years was not available, the next closest year was taken.

The score for the United States is based on laws, government policies and government data. For Russia, the score is based on accredited news sources and on data from the USSR Constitution.

The box score reports the current situation with objectivity comparable to a baseball or basketball score on the sports page. Hence, the score itself contains neither praise nor blame, argument nor assertion. It simply records. The explanatory notes that follow summarize the information and testimony that verify the scores reported.

OUR GENERATION of Americans inherited a Constitution created by men almost divinely inspired. It was designed to protect each and every citizen from the abuse of government's necessary but carefully limited power (the monopoly power of expropriation and coercion).

(*continued on next page*)

United States vs. USSR

Measured by the Posture of Each Government on Certain Basic Freedoms Vital to Individual Liberty

TEN PILLARS IN THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT WHERE LIBERTY PREVAILS *	1931 ** State of Freedom US	1931 ** State of Freedom Russia	1961 *** State of Freedom US	1961 *** State of Freedom Russia
(1) Freedom from peacetime military conscription.	Intact	Lost	Lost	Lost
(2) The citizen's right to own gold to protect his savings from destructive monetary policies is protected.	Intact	Lost	Lost	Lost
(3) The farmer is free to run his own farm.	Intact	Lost	Mostly Lost	Lost
(4) The nation has a political system that enables the people to decide vital issues.	Intact	Lost	Lost	Lost
(5) The nation is free from militarism.	Intact	Lost	Lost	Lost
(6) The people's right to know is not abridged by continual censorship and suppression of information.	Intact	Lost	Partly Lost	Lost
(7) The citizen's right to his total income is not abrogated by law.	Lost	Lost	Lost	Lost
(8) The country is free from foreign entanglements.	Mostly Intact	Lost	Lost	Lost
(9) Industry is regulated, but free from political interference and corrupting subsidies.	Mostly Intact	Lost	Mostly Lost	Small Recovery
(10) A large percentage of voters are not recipients of monthly Federal payments.	Intact	Lost	Partly Lost	Lost
[Estimated Freedom Score in 1931: 80% for US 0% for USSR]			[Estimated Freedom Score in 1961: ? ****]	

*For an explanation of the erosion taking place to these ten pillars of liberty, see "Explanatory Notes" on the next page.

**Except for the income tax, the people of the United States enjoyed these rights without serious restrictions in 1931. The people of Soviet Russia possessed none of them in any measurable amount.

***With each of these ten freedoms now lost in the US in whole or in part, it is difficult to calculate an accurate score for our country.

****Make your own estimate, giving adequate recognition to the changes that have taken place.

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(*continued from preceding page*)

In our day, new and amazing inventions by science have multiplied the psychical and physical weapons available to those in public office. Thought control, popularly called propaganda but in reality brainwashing, is used by most governments, including our own. This weapon, multiplied in its strength by modern media of communication, seems to have erased the historic balance of power between those in government and the governed. In most lands, the people today face fearful odds in their efforts to attain or preserve the individual liberty with which their Creator endowed them.

And so a challenging question presents itself: "Have we, the much-blessed American people, increased and sharpened our understanding and vigilance to cope with these new and expanded dangers to liberty? Or have we been bemused, beguiled or intimidated by these political weapons and the inevitably ambitious men who control them?"

To grasp the correct significance of the box score, consider the warning by the new Senator from Texas, John G. Tower. Here is how he partitions the Communist peril:

1. " . . . we are faced with a very grave threat from without—the military threat of international communism . . . .
2. "We are faced by a very grave threat from within —the threat of Communist subversion . . . .
3. "We are also faced with perhaps a greater one —and that is the threat of becoming through the regular or parliamentary processes exactly like the system that seeks to destroy us . . . . "

The box score reports on this third threat.

(*Note to Reader:* In studying the box score, one precaution is essential. It is to avoid a prejudgment because of the differing economic conditions in 1931 and 1961. The score is on individual freedom, not on economics, morals, education or any other subject. A freedom comparison between the years of 1928 and 1958, both years of prosperity, would show similar economic conditions and also about the same contrast in the condition of freedom.

(To guard against error in this respect, the reader need only recall the 1930's in Germany. While Hitler was making Germany Socialist, he quieted public resistance by continually harping on the depression of 1931-32. And so it is imperative that the intelligent American today not be victimized by the same diversionary device. The issue is freedom.)

Explanatory Notes

(1) *FREEDOM FROM PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION*—Under the selective service law, every American boy at 18, like his Russian counterpart, loses his freedom and becomes a pawn of the military for a period of years. He cannot emigrate from this country, even though his family decides to leave. For him, the inalienable right of the Declaration of Independence, "liberty," is lost.

In other major English-speaking nations today (Great Britain, Canada and Australia), nobody is conscripted for military service.

(2) *THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO OWN GOLD IS PROTECTED*—On April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (in the pattern set by Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler) issued an executive order commanding all citizens to deliver all gold, gold certificates and gold bullion to Federal Reserve banks (excluding gold used in industry, jewelry and coins held in a collection). Since that date, no American can own gold or gold bullion to protect his independence.

On December 5, 1961, William McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, declared: "We should never forget . . . that money, if good . . . is an instrument of liberty . . . ."

Mr. Martin neglected to add that no money has stayed good in a land prohibiting the ownership of gold. Historically, the freedom to own gold has been a nonviolent and silent defense of the people's liberty.

(3) *THE FARMER IS FREE*—We have reached the place where almost 75 per cent of all farmers in America are not free to operate a farm, making unrestricted decisions on what to plant and how to dispose of their harvests, except through the ukase of a bureaucrat from Washington. The fact that this change toward absolutism has been accompanied by many pieces of silver, usually inducing a sense of material well-being, does not alter the loss of freedom.

"The hard fact is that a government-planned agriculture has long since become an established part of our economic life, and there are no effective political forces at work seeking to restore free market guidance in Agriculture . . . . " (*New York Times, August 5, 1961*)

The *Times* may err in making it appear that the cause of agricultural freedom is hopeless but its comment concerning the loss of freedom cannot be refuted.

(4) *THE PEOPLE CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT* —The transcendent purpose of the US Constitution was to provide a government by which the vital policies affecting the lives of the people shall be made by the process of proposal, discussion and popular decision at the polls. For a quarter of a century, this principle has been deliberately flouted by the two major parties, so much so that today in America the people do not effectively influence the course of the Federal government.

On major issues like military conscription, global intervention, etc., the people have had no choice.

(5) *FREEDOM FROM MILITARISM*—Webster defines militarism as "the policy of aggressive military preparedness." In 1931, the US military appropriations were $719 million. In 1961, the military spent more than that amount EVERY WEEK: US military bases and forces are on every continent; US military spending is the most gigantic machine of economic power that ever existed in the United States. The people have no way effectively to control its demands.

This may explain why in the Korean War US military personnel totaled 5,764,000. Other non-Korean (UN) forces totaled 41,000 men. The ratio was 141 Americans involved for each soldier furnished from all other UN nations combined.

(6) *CENSORSHIP AND SUPPRESSION OF NEWS* —A 1951 Presidential censorship order "had phraseology as sweeping as ever used in a dictatorship," said David Lawrence, editor of *U.S. News & World Report.*

"Our government . . . in the withholding of news

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. . . . is . . . . slowly pressing towards the totalitarian pattern . . . . " So said Kent Cooper, for 25 years General Manager of the Associated Press, in 1956.

"The seven FCC [Federal Communications Commission] Commissioners literally have the power of life or death over the nation's 5,000-odd radio and television stations." (*Shirley Scheibla, Barron's, January 1, 1962*)

Thus, radio and TV—used in over 90 per cent of American homes—are "sitting ducks" for censorship, suppression and, worst of all, news distortion. With the people's "right to know" thus abridged, the protection of their freedom contained in the First Amendment to the Constitution is impaired

(7) *THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO HIS INCOME IS PROTECTED*—Except for a short breach during the Civil War, the historic right of the individual to the fruits of his labors was maintained intact in America until February, 1913. The income tax amendment passed in that year ended this historic liberty.

The import of this principle of communism (it is one of the basic tenets included by Karl Marx in his *Communist Manifesto*) is sharply revealed by the growth of the income tax ever since 1931. That year a man and his wife had a $3,500 exemption, plus $1,500 for each dependent. In 1961, the cost of living is 125 per cent higher, yet untaxed earnings are now only $600 per person.

Progress toward economic independence is statistically impressive, yet mostly illusory because of gigantic government spending and borrowing pyramided on huge income tax exactions.

" . . . the pattern of American fiscal policy is . . . leading us towards a Communist state with as dreadful certainty as though the leaders of the Kremlin themselves were charting our course . . . ." (*General Douglas MacArthur*)

(8) *THE COUNTRY IS FREE FROM ENTANGLEMENTS*—Today the United States is involved in the internal affairs of almost every nation in the world except Russia and Communist China. This illegal assumption of power, contrary to the wise advice of the Founding Fathers and the Monroe Doctrine, is herding us into the horrors of a police state. Rome found that out; so did Napoleon, and so has Russia.

Already it is slowly taking shape. Conscription of people and property (by taxation and inflation) are the relentless and pitiless companions of unconstitutional and irrational foreign entanglements.

(9) *INDUSTRY FREE FROM POLITICAL INTERFERENCE*—Today the Federal government takes 52 per cent of the profits of most corporations in one bite—via the corporate income tax. The comparable tax from 1925-1931 averaged 11½ to 13 per cent.

Today the Federal apparatus of power subsidizes companies in many industries and dictates to others, through the Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission and other bureaus. The consequence of such crippling interference is seen in the part played by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the decline of the railroads.

"When the profit factor disappears, civilization retreats." (*Felix Somary*)

(10) *VOTERS ARE INDEPENDENT OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS*—In 1932, 2,196,000 persons received monthly checks from the Federal government. According to recent estimates from the Library of Congress, more than 40 million people now receive monthly checks from the Federal government. This compares with a 1960 US census report indicating 53 million households in 1960. The population gain, 1930 to 1960, was 49 per cent, while those receiving monthly Federal payments increased 1700 per cent. No matter how plausible the explanation of this situation may sound, it has ominous overtones for the existence of an electorate free from domination by, and subservient to, their political rulers in Washington.

* * *

The history of liberty is a history of the limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist . . . concentration of power, we are resisting the powers of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties.

—President Woodrow Wilson, New York, 1912

What You Can Do

TO THE READER impressed with the loss of liberty that has occurred in the US, perhaps a suggestion will be welcome. If you are in this group, you must be asking yourself, "What can I do about it?"

One constructive action is immediately open to you. It is to send a copy of this box score to your congressman and your two senators. In your letter accompanying the score, ask them what they are doing toward recovering the lost ground of freedom revealed by the box score. Ask them to answer in specifics, not generalizations.

A second effective action is to make a similar inquiry of all 1962 seekers of Federal office. Ask them to set out in writing, in precise language, their views on principles 1 to 10 in the box score, and what specific actions they will initiate if they are elected to effectuate recovery of the lost or impaired American freedoms.

Better still, formulate your own method to carry out these two primary responsibilities of American citizenship. Demonstrate to yourself and those in Federal office that you are a responsible vigilant citizen. Enough action by aroused citizens, individually, as well as in groups, can cause the lawmakers to get into action. For you to do less is to fail to guard the greatest heritage that human beings have enjoyed in thousands of years, American citizenship.

This task is the continuing duty of every intelligent and loyal American.

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Call the attention of your physician, surgeon and dentist to "The Case Against Socialized Medicine," a HUMAN EVENTS Supplement they should have in their reception rooms and should be mailing to each of their patients. See page 251.

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

You can't take it with you—
And taxes make clear
The also sad fact
That you can't keep it here.
—Roll Call, the Newspaper of Capitol Hill

Vol. XIX, No. 14—Section V

April 7, 1962

Inside the Tariff Package

From the Wall Street Journal, March 14, 1962

WE TRUST no reader of these columns will mistake our position on foreign trade. We have said here repeatedly that this country must open wider the doors of free trade, and we have specifically encouraged the Administration's efforts to lower US tariff barriers.

This may require that Congress give considerable latitude to the executive branch to carry out a defined policy, for Congress cannot negotitate every trade agreement or fix the tariff on every item of commerce.

But to recognize this is not to say that Congress should abdicate its own responsibility to define the nation's trade policies. The plea for lower tariffs ought not to be used to open another door to all kinds of other trade barriers that make tariffs look like the inventions of amateurs. Nor is this plea an excuse for launching another vague, amorphous and almost unlimited Federal "relief" program.

Yet that is what is being proposed to Congress in the tariff bill introduced by Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee at the Administration's behest. There are indeed some startling things hidden under that bill's attractive label.

It is not simply that this bill would carry almost to its ultimate the process of allowing the President to cut or even abolish tariffs, without let or hindrance, although this it would do. The President could enter trade agreements at will and then "proclaim" the reduction by half of any existing tariff; if the agreement is with a Common Market nation, he could completely eliminate tariffs by the stroke of a pen.

The President is also authorized, whenever he thinks some industry needs protecting from foreign imports, "to proclaim such increase in, or imposition of, any duty or other import restriction" as he wishes. If this loose language means anything, it means that some President could raise tariffs as well as lower them, or impose brand new ones, or—and here apparently without any limit—impose quotas or any other kind of restriction on imports.

In short, this wide grant of power to the President is for protectionism as much as for free trade. With this bill Congress would not be declaring a freer trade policy but simply authorizing the trade policy to be whatever the President of the moment declared it to be. Foreign trade could escape the annoyances of tariffs only to meet the more impenetrable barriers of direct controls.

Yet there is still more wrapped up in this bill. Under the guise of protecting people from the impact of any tariff cuts, the bill authorizes a whole new program of government "assistance" to individuals, business firms, industries and states.

For example, if the "President determines" that they need it, individuals may be paid an adjustment allowance by the government, as well as retraining costs and moving expenses. No limit is set for the length of time this "adjustment allowance" can be paid, nor is there any clear definition of who is eligible for it.

Business firms, too, "as the President may determine," would be eligible not only for technical assistance but financial assistance in the form of government guarantees, loans and special tax treatment. Nor are the states forgotten; in return for accepting some restrictions on their own unemployment programs, they can set up their own agencies to administer the "relief," and be paid by the Federal government.

The bill states that actions of the President, "in determining eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, in certifying adjustment proposals, or in making determinations with respect to extraordinary relief, shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to review by any court." In short, a blank check for the President to distribute this largess as he will.

The Administration is right, we think, in saying that the economic future of this country lies in the direction of freer trade with the world, and we hope Congress will meet its responsibility to see that we move in that direction. But what this bill grants is the power to any President to move in whatever direction he alone chooses. And buried in it also is a veritable Pandora's box of political woes about who gets what from the nation's Treasury.

The fact that all this comes in the wrappings of free trade doesn't mean that the country ought to buy the merchandise inside the package.

Congressman William H. Avery (R.-Kan.), speaking on the Administration's jobless training proposal: "Since the cost of this bill for retraining and administration is to be $250 million, it would appear to me that more responsible and specific information should be made available by the Secretary of Labor. Some of the semi-skills listed for training are dishwashers, coal miners and household help. Such training, if needed, should not require a multi-million-dollar program."

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Colonel Glenn and the 'Young Punks'

By GEORGE FOWLER

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA, is a pleasant suburb of the Nation's Capital just across the Potomac River from Washington. In it reside many congressmen; it is the site of our famous national military cemetery. Yet one night recently a group of four Arlington teenagers took it upon themselves to abuse Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., and the pastor of his church —one boy taking a poke at the man idolized by America as the Lindbergh of the Space Age.

The episode received little attention in the Washington newspapers, save in the *Evening Star*. Glenn, in the end, pressed no charges.

The incident began when Glenn, picking up his daughter after a teen-age party, was confronted with several surly boys who had been refused admission. One of them tossed a beer can on the host's lawn.

"Pick that up," the 40-year-old Marine astronaut ordered the boy, giving him ten seconds to do so. The youth began to argue but, seeing that Glenn meant business, complied before the ten seconds were up.

The rowdies then said they were going to a party at the Little Falls Presbyterian Church in North Arlington, where the Glenn family worships. Concerned over the possibility of trouble, Glenn proceeded to the church in order to assist the pastor if need be. At the church the boys were asked to leave because of their conduct.

One boy took a swing at the pastor after being asked to stop using profanity. When Glenn asked the boys to leave the premises, he was met with a hail of derisive language. He then told the boys he was going to take their auto's license-plate number, whereupon one youth attempted to poke the astronaut. Glenn easily pinned the boy against the car. The four youths were subsequently arrested by Arlington police.

What is happening to the nation when teen-age boys from a "typical American community" treat a beloved national hero—or any citizen—in this manner?

The boy who threw the punch at Glenn is now repentant over the incident. He claims that he didn't recognize Glenn and that, had he known who Glenn was, he would have shaken his hand rather than attempt to slug him.

But does this change the significance of the matter? The fact remains that a group of boys from a clean, decent and stable community acted in a manner no different from that of kids unfortunate enough to be born in the worst slums.

Editorialized the Washington *Star* after the incident: "Perhaps no punishment of consequence will be imposed on the theory that boys will be boys, and that, after all, no one was killed or injured. If so, Arlington will be just a step or so away from the situation which prevails in the District [teen gangs in Washington have recently beat up bus drivers, etc., in a new wave of youth violence], where unprovoked gang attacks on defenseless individuals in recent days make life in the jungle seem relatively safe and attractive."

In his recent testimony before the Senate subcommittee investigating military muzzling, Lieutenant Colonel William E. Mayer, an expert on Communist brainwashing, stated that troop indoctrination against communism is necessary but ineffective if American youth are not taught basic ideals early in life—in the home, the church and the school. The Arlington incident shows the truth of the Army psychiatrist's testimony.

SENATOR CAUCUS **by Pete Wyma**

"You should be more careful what you say to strangers, Senator. For all you know, I could be an important diplomat from one of the *uncommitted* nations!!"

Whoa!—Go the Other Way!

From the Omaha World-Herald

Senator Roman Hruska (R.-Nebr.) calls the Freeman plan the "toughest, harshest, cruelest program in the history of American agriculture." He adds: "This program is simply headed in the wrong direction."

With the latter observation we thoroughly agree.

In America, the road toward authoritarian government is the wrong direction.

True, the American farmer has been penalized by past political programs.

True, he is menaced by the consequent towering surpluses.

True, the government which led him into this grave trouble has a responsibility to rescue him.

But the way to escape from the evils of control is not to create, and submit to, more authoritarian controls. The way to escape is to start on a rational program which ultimately will lead back to a free market.

That, we think, would be the right direction.

On June 29, 1941, former President Herbert Hoover said: "The gargantuan jest of all history would be if we should give aid to Stalin in the war. The result would be to spread communism over the world."

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Medicare

Theory vs. Practice

By Congressman John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)

Dr. L. C. Roettig, member of the editorial advisory board of the Academy of Medicine of Columbus, Ohio, and Franklin County, wrote the following interesting letter which appeared in the January, 1962, issue of the organization's magazine, *Bulletin.*

The letter follows:

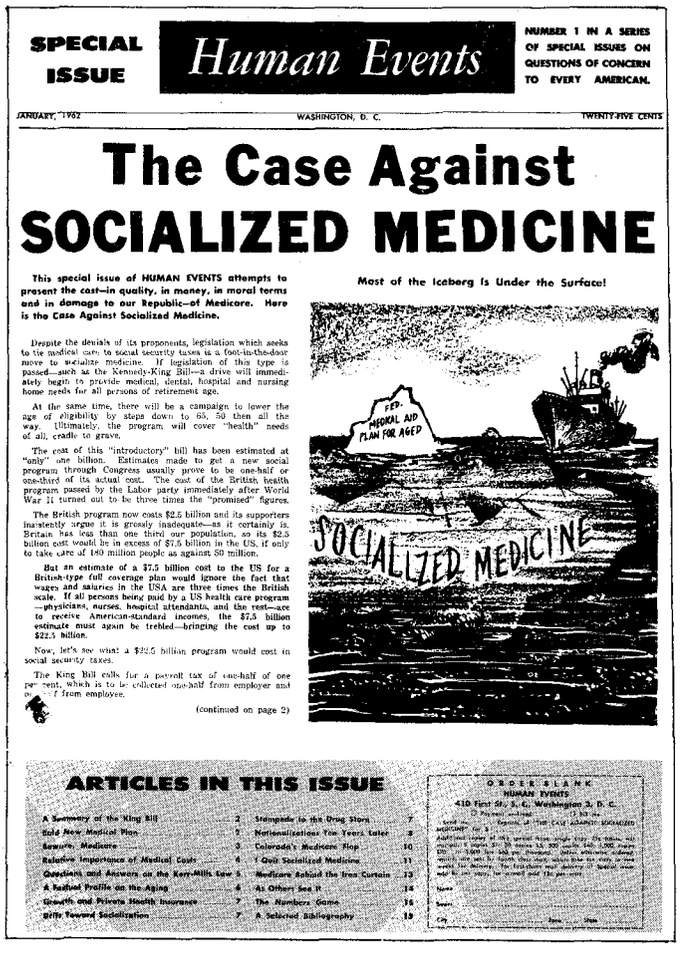
THANK YOU, MR. AND MRS. RIBICOFF

Columbus was recently treated to one of the finest examples of the split bureaucratic personality that has ever occurred. When we say "split bureaucratic personality" we mean split as far as his attitude toward medicine is concerned. The Columbus papers duly reported on their front pages the trip made by Mrs. Ribicoff, the wife of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to University Hospital for a nose operation. They gave due recognition to Dr. Saunders for developing the type of operation which she came to have performed. Later they also reported on the front page that her husband, Mr. Abraham Ribicoff, had returned to Columbus for a complete physical checkup, having been favorably impressed by our health center at the time when he visited his wife while she was a patient here . . . .

The Ribicoffs' visit to Columbus is comparable to the example which Mr. Walter Reuther set when he had his last hospitalization. Mr. Reuther, as is well known, chose to go to Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit to receive his care instead of the Metropolitan Hospital where his union members have to go in order to take advantage of the UAW's prepaid medical care plan.

Both examples should be given more widespread public display and we should, indeed, thank Mr. and Mrs. Ribicoff for demonstrating so beautifully one of the strongest points of our American system of medicine—free choice of physicians.

Congressman Hjalmar Nygaard (R.-N. D.): "The word is out that we will be told again and again that the states are unable to handle their own problems. This from government planners who have the country in worse financial shape than the states as a whole! What has happened to all the talk of sacrifices? Where are all the promises to bring back responsible money policies? As a matter of fact the strange phenomenon of not enough customers at the Federal Store has been reported. It seems the Federal dispensers are running into a bit of 'creeping individualism'—people who don't need or want Federal aid."



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Brainwashed at Home

From the Chicago Tribune

Lieutenant Colonel William E. Mayer, an Army psychiatrist who studied the failure of training and character which led one American soldier out of three taken prisoner by the Communists in Korea to collaborate with the enemy, reported an even more distressing discovery to a Senate Armed Services subcommittee.

Colonel Mayer said that not only do the same weaknesses appear in today's soldiers, who have never been in combat or held as prisoners of war, but that they are endemic among the American people as a whole.

What is wrong with us? Colonel Mayer's answers were blunt, and they will not endear him to his superiors, either in the military establishment or in government.

The basic cause of this sickness of the soul, the Colonel said, is the warped objectives of contemporary society. The schools, the home and the churches all are not doing their job, and it does not require a Communist to brainwash an American—to empty his mind and refill it with compliance to Communist purposes—for the government of the United States is brainwashing the populace in advance of any contest with the enemy.

When, as it has in recent years, the government is forever emphasizing and advancing the goals of the "welfare state," said Colonel Mayer, it is robbing the people of personal responsibility, of initiative, of the will to resist and stand on their own feet. When it promises them total security and undertakes to minister to all their needs—health, welfare, education, thought itself—it is enfeebling their vitality and debilitating their strength and resolution.

In his analysis of the Korean prisoners, and of another thousand soldiers he examined in 1960, Colonel Mayer found that the prevalent philosophy could be expressed in the phrase, "What's in it for me?" And that attitude, encouraged from Washington, has spread out through the majority of the people. Everyone is more dependent on outside authority and lacking in responsibility to fend for himself.

The permissiveness of progressive education contributes to the softening process. Soft courses are substituted for hard discipline, and everybody passes upward, regardless of poor marks. It does not require accomplishment to "get by." There is a regrettable ignorance among many young people about their country's history and institutions, and about the values and liberties of their society and of Western civilization.

The Army's training program cannot make up these accumulated deficiencies. The character of the man in uniform has been formed by the time he is subject to service indoctrination, and the indoctrination is faulty because the noncommissioned officers who are responsible for its presentation are not equipped by education and training to mold the men under them.

When the recruiting posters offer good pay, training in some craft and pensions for staying a required time, the point is blurred that a man is in service out of loyalty and respect for his country, that he must expect to suffer hardship and exposure to danger, and that he must be willing to lay down his life.

The Communists may not be admirable persons. They may be dedicated to the defense of a slave system. But we know from Russian fighting qualities in World War II and from the performance of the Red Chinese in Korea that they are adversaries not to be despised. If we're going to survive in this world, we must get iron back into the American soul. We will not do it as long as grasping politicians and shortsighted schoolmen are directing all their exertions toward the creation of a mollycoddle society.

Logansport Says 'No' to Handouts

From the Weekly Labor Forecast and Review

The bait of $1,600,000 in Federal aid for an urban renewal program has failed to appeal to the city of Logansport, Indiana.

Bowing to an aroused public opinion, Logansport's City Council unanimously repealed a housing code, the provisions of which a great many citizens believed enroached upon their individual rights.

If Logansport had retained the code, it would have been eligible for $1,600,000 in Federal grants for an urban renewal program. If they want the money, they have to adopt the code—an interesting commentary for those who argue that "Federal aid does not mean Federal control."

Provisions in the code which aroused particular ire were those which would have permitted the fire chief, health inspector and two building commissioners to enter a home at any time without warrants.

However, as one woman in the protesting crowd attending the council meeting remarked: "I'm certainly willing to get along on less in order to keep my freedom."

Her remark appeared to have expressed the sentiment of the crowd of more than 1,000 which insisted on repeal of the code.

The Federal administration which hopes for a new cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs might well take a long look at Logansport's reaction to the tempting offer of Federal aid. Here is a typical Hoosier community which prefers freedom to run its own affairs far more than it prefers government handouts.

Congressman H. R. Gross (*R.-Iowa*): "The most charitable comment we can make with respect to this proposal [Kennedy's foreign trade program] is that when better socialistic sell-outs are devised for Americans, the New Frontier will offer them."

* * *

Congressman Ralph Harvey (*R.-Ind.*): "Any President whose party has a two-thirds majority in Congress and who blames the minority party for his failure is admitting his inability to lead."

* * *

Congressman Noah M. Mason (*R.-Ill.*): "Our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act gave the President the power to regulate foreign trade. In effect, this put the State Department—an arm of the executive—in control of American industry."

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Vol. XIX, No. 14—Section VI HUMAN EVENTS April 7, 1962

TAX FREEDOM DAY APRIL 16, 1962

A Special 16-Page Supplement to Human Events

Every cent Mr. Typical Citizen earns during the first 106 days of each year goes to support Federal, state and local government. To dramatize that fact, HUMAN EVENTS announces that TAX FREEDOM DAY for 1962 will be April 16. Only after April 16 does Mr. Typical Citizen begin earning money for himself and his family.

April 16—by coincidence, the last day on which you can pay your 1961 Federal income taxes (the 15th falls on a Sunday) —becomes TAX FREEDOM DAY by the following calculation:

The impartial Tax Foundation reports that state, local and Federal taxes, including social security, absorb 29.1 per cent of the net national product ("net" because duplications have been eliminated). On April 16, you have completed 29.1 per cent of the year.

To focus attention on the mounting costs of government and the dire necessity for reducing taxes. HUMAN EVENTS is publishing a special 16-page TAX FREEDOM DAY Supplement. The page size is double that of a regular issue of HUMAN EVENTS, so you will appreciate the immense number of facts to be found in the Supplement.

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- **Who are the biggest spenders in Congress?**
- **What countries are getting how much of your money?**
- **How corrupt is urban renewal?**
- **Where will the national debt be 10 years hence?**
- **How does your senator and congressman vote on spending?**
- **Why is sound tax reform needed?**
- **What do some Democrats and Republicans say about government waste?**

You must carry the education to the people in your neighborhood, office, factory, club. Get them to demand that their local, state and Federal representatives cut out waste in government so taxes can be cut and all of us can spend more of our earnings on ourselves and our families.

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What Mr. Alsop Forgot to Say

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

I TAKE NOTE of an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* by Stewart Alsop—a sympathetic discussion of our State Department, pretending to tell what is wrong with it. The ills he describes do exist, but I detected one spectacular omission. He did not say one word about the Alger Hiss case, which still indicates by its ugly red glare the principal fault of the State Department.

We who went through that menacing revelation of betrayal in the State Department all remember, and so does Mr. Alsop, that it was Adolf A. Berle who first received the confession of Whittaker Chambers which made the State Department notorious around the world. And Berle testified that when he was rebuffed by his superiors in State he took this merely as a setback in a rather merry little game and set off for Rio de Janeiro to be Ambassador. But this was actually several years after he had presented Chambers' confession to President Roosevelt and Roosevelt had told him to "go jump in the lake." All the time, meanwhile, Hiss was carrying on in the State Department. Instead of yelling from the housetops or from page one of some newspaper, Berle considered that he had done his duty and pursued his career.

After Hiss was convicted, on a charge of "perjury" but with implications of treachery pro-Moscow, Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared to newspaper reporters: "I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss."

In his monumental testament, a book called *Witness*, Chambers wrote comments concerning this remark which put to shame all the journalism of the nation of that time. Chambers wrote:

"Nor can Secretary of State Acheson's remark after Hiss' conviction be reviewed merely in those terms of personal feelings that I of all men must be the first to understand, for I shared that feeling. For a Secretary of State to say after the conviction of a man on an implied charge of espionage: 'I will not turn my back on Alger Hiss' cannot possibly be dismissed simply as an upwelling of personal feeling. This would be true, even if the State Department aide . . . did not make it clear that this was no spontaneous outburst. You will look in vain in history for anything comparable to it.

"These are facts. We witnessed them. They are indisputable. They were evoked from a single focus of infection, the Hiss case. They are sometimes explained as manifestations of partisan politics. The factor of partisan politics may have been in play, but I do not believe that, in the sense of two-party politics, it was decisive. The explanation lies deeper.

"When I took up my little sling and aimed at communism, I also hit something else. What I hit was the forces of that great Socialist revolution which, in the name of liberalism, spasmodically, incompletely, somewhat formlessly, but always in the same direction, has been inching its ice cap over the nation for two decades. I had no adequate idea of its extent, the depth of its penetration or the fierce, vindictiveness of its revolutionary temper."

This is a phase of the "trouble with the State Department" which this editor of the new Saturday Evening Post did not deem important enough to mention.

But, of course Mr. Editor Alsop did get in some eye-rolling at the frightful damage inflicted by Joe McCarthy in disclosing treachery and homosexuality in State. Mr. Alsop, indeed the whole vindictive "revolution" that Chambers discussed, took a terribly serious view of the "menace of McCarthyism."

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American Education Not Ready for Junk Heap

"The American educational system, which has produced the greatest nation in the world, and continues to keep us ahead in international competition, is not ready for the junk heap as the proponents of Federal aid to education would have us believe." This is the conclusion of Congressman John M. Ashbrook of the 17th District of Ohio, in the 12th in the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS *Congressional Interview.* Mr. Ashbrook details the ways in which our educational system has surpassed the requirements placed upon it by the Administration, and points out the ways in which a federally-regulated system would further the erosion of American freedoms.

Other interviews in the 1962 series which you may wish to have, and speaker and subject, are listed below:

11. *Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S. C.)*—America's Disastrous "No-Win" Foreign Policy.

10. *Senator Karl E. Mundt (R.-S. D.)*—Let's Stop Importing Communist Propaganda.

9. *Representative Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wis.)*—The "Blackjack" in the Kennedy Farm Program.

8. *Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)*—The Administration's Political Power Grab.

7. *Senator John G. Tower (R.-Texas)*—Full Socialization of Medicine Lurks in the Medicare Program.

6. *Newburgh, New York, City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell*—The Story Behind the Infamous NBC "White Paper No. 9."

5. *Representative John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)*—The Cuban Fiasco and other Administration Failures in Foreign Policy.

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Rich? GOP in Fiscal Fix

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

THE MEMBERS of the Democratic party have been enormously successful in fostering the notion that the Republican party is owned by the rich, subservient to big business, adequately financed and totally indifferent to poverty.

I was somewhat dismayed to see a statement by George Romney suggesting that the Republicans had too long been the party of big business while the Democrats were in tune with the needs of the little fellow.

Businessmen of my acquaintance are, to a disappointing degree, totally indifferent and completely devoid of any sense of political responsibility. The Republican party is deeply in debt and the very businessmen who are accused of controlling the Republican party usually ignore those of us who are burdened with the task of raising funds for political purposes.

It is sometimes difficult to understand how those who, through their initiative and employment of their talents, have made the competitive free-enterprise system so productive can remain aloof in their tents while the voices of socialistic collectivism dominate the public scene.

My friends of wealth, for the most part, make only token contributions to the Republican party. If, as the Democrats suggest, all Republicans were rich and all Republican campaigns adequately financed, I can assure you the complexion of the national government would undergo a radical change.

In this crucial year of 1962 it is most disillusioning and discouraging to sit on the inside of party finances and discover that many of the leaders of free enterprise in this nation blissfully ignore the financial needs of the Republican party.

In my home state of Arizona, for example, I am reliably informed that the Democrats have purchased $26,000 worth of television time on one channel in one city and I can assure you, from my own past campaign experience, that this kind of money this early has never been available to Republican candidates.

President Kennedy's total program is based on his belief that we must have more government control, higher taxes and increased Federal spending. This money will be extracted without mercy from the producers of this nation by the Federal tax collector. The party in power controls the patronage and will continue in power unless the producers—white-collar workers and the heads of businesses, large and small—accept their proper share and provide the necessary financial support for Republican candidates.

It's time, I think, for some of my friends to put their money where their mouths are and become active, meaningful supporters of the only national political instrument which offers any promise of halting our headlong rush toward a total centralization of power and ultimately the socialism of the Welfare State.

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Former Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.-Ariz.), in answer to a question about the conservative revival in the United States: "A bird can't fly with two left wings. Republicans should stop trying to outspend Democrats. In fact, Democrats should stop trying to outspend Democrats."

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QUESTION *of the Week*

Q. The press is always talking about "right-wing revolutions." Does a right-wing revolution mean that conservatives have triumphed over the liberals?

A. It certainly does not. Whatever the original purposes, army coups may end up Socialist in action. Two recent examples: Peron's in Argentina—Nasser's in Eygpt. Peron got into office as a result of an army coup; therefore, the unsophisticated thought he had to be conservative.

But Peron decided that the way to solidify his power was to appeal to the poor and ignorant (the "shirtless ones"), promising them everything if they would but make him their leader and obey his orders. His apparatus was the labor unions. Labor leaders were delighted to be told that they would be given the power to strangle resisting managements. Cooperative leaders saw the opportunity to strengthen their own power by working with Peron. They helped Peron. He helped them.

The consequence was one round after another of inflation that reduced to almost universal poverty a country that once threatened to displace Canada as the second-most prosperous country in the Western Hemisphere. As between Argentina and Canada, the natural advantages were on the side of Argentina which had the greater resources and the milder climate.

The Egyptian story is being told in the Washington *Post* in a series written by its managing editor, Alfred Friendly, after a visit to Egypt.

After consolidating his power following first the ouster of King Farouk and then the displacement of General Naguib, Nasser embarked upon a program of forced-draft industrialization by means of complete government control of the economy.

One step after another, Nasser took over ownership of all financial institutions, all large industries, the entire export-import trade and the larger hotels and department stores.

Land was redistributed; no single owner being allowed to hold more than about 100 acres. However, the government distributes the seeds and the fertilizer and does the marketing; therefore, agriculture has become as tightly controlled as industry, commerce and finance.

Last fall, the government sequestered the money and property of the wealthy allowing them to retain the income for the time being, but losing control of their capital.

Today, reports Friendly, no Egyptian may have an income of more than $12,000 a year. In fact, no one may earn more than about $5,000 without Nasser's special permission. Executives of government companies are paid as civil servants, which is to say meagerly.

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